Sowing of pulses

†2476. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sowing area of pulses in Kharif crop in the year 2009 is more as compared to that of year 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total production of pulses during Kharif crops in the year 2008 and 2009 respectively; and

(d) the reasons for lesser production of pulses despite sowing area being more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The area and production of pulses during 2008 & 2009 is given as under:

(area in '000' ha) (production '000 tonnes)

Crop	2008 (Kharif)		2009 (Kharif)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Total	9875.8	4776.2	10107.3	4421.2*

Pulses (Kharif)

*As per the 1st advance estimate of kharif

(d) The reasons for lesser production of pulses during kharif 2009 are:

(i) Late sowing due to late setting up of South West monsoon;

(ii) Drought in kharif due to uneven distribution of rainfall/ deficient and erratic rainfall during kharaif 2009 in the pulse producing states;

(iii) Damage by flood in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka due to heavy rains received during last week of September, 2009 and first week of October, 2009.

Commercial production of new variety seeds of pulses

†2477. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that yield of pulses per hectare in India is 635 kg. While average yield of pulses in USA and Canada is 1900 kg. per hectare;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, the facts thereof;

(c) whether new varieties of seeds have been explored to enhance the yield of pulses during last three years;

(d) if so, the names of varieties of seeds and their yield per hectare; and

(e) the details of annual commercial production of these seeds in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The productivity of pulses in India was 625 kg. per hectare. The comparative data of per hectare pulses production achieved in other pulses growing countries are given below:

Country	Productivity (kg/ha) during 2007-08
USA	1908
Canada	1804

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the purses varieties developed during last three years are given below:

Crop	Varieties	Yield kg/ha
1	2	3
Chickpea	GNG-1581	2400
	IPCK 2002-29	2150
	IPCK 2004-29	2000
	Phule G 0517	1800
	PKV Kabuli 4-1	1900
Pigeonpea	TT401	1570
	PAU 881	1400
	TJT 501	1860
Lentil	IPL 406	1700
	WBL	1200
Fieldpea	HFP 9907 B	2300
Fieldpea	VL 42	1900
	Pant Pea	2200
	IPF 04-26	2200
Mung bean	MH 2-15	1100
	Pant M 6	1100

1	2	3
	KM 2241	1050
	IPM 02-3	1000
	Pusa 0672	1000
	PKV AM 4	1050
Urd bean	WBU 109 (Sulata)	1100
	IPU0 2-43	1000
	KU 99-21	10.00
Rajmash	Arun (IIPR 98-3-1)	1600

(e) Based on the indents forwarded by States, IIPR supplies the breeder seeds of these varieties to the States. State Agriculture Department, State Seed Corporation multiply the seeds for foundation & certified seeds. Thus, it takes three years for new variety to be introduced commercially in the market.

Crop losses due to pests

2478. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crop losses due to pests is to the extent of 30 per cent every year;

(h) in what ways the strengthening and modernization of pest management approach in India and integrated pest management have helped in containing pests in the country; and

(c) the physical targets achieved by Integrated Pest Management Centre in Andhra Pradesh in containing pests in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) It has been estimated that crop losses due to various pests range from 10 to 30 per cent every year depending upon the severity of pest attack.

(b) Under scheme titled "Strengthening & Modernization of Pest Management approach in India", Integrated Pest Management (IPM) has been adopted as main plank of plant protection strategy. 31 Central IPM Centres (CIPMCs) have the mandate for pest/disease monitoring, production and release of bio-control agents/bio-pesticides, conservation of bio-control agents and human resource development in IPM by organizing Farmers' Field Schools (FFSs). Under the scheme so far 12.511 Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) have been organized wherein 52.398 Agriculture/Horticulture Extension Officers and 3,76,614 farmers in different States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh have been trained. Over 120.48 lakh hectares have been covered under pest monitoring and 29,291 million bio-control agents in 94.65 lakh hectares have been released for control of different pests and diseases. The IPM strategy has reduced the dependence on chemical pesticides for pest control.